The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep.), of Michigan, referred to the fact that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had been engaged in a full investigation, and had collected a great deal of evidence. Referring to the battle of Bull Run, he said there was a column of 20,000 under Patterson and 35,000 under McDowell, with a reserve at Washington. He read several despatches showing that Patterson was ordered either to attack the enemy or else keep him engaged, so that he could not reinforce at Manassas. Patterson telegraphed that Johnston had a superior force and had received large reinforcements, when the fact was that Johnson had received no reinforcements, and had less of a force than Patterson. The reason we lost the battle of Bull Run was the delay from Thursday till Sunday, by reason of the quarter-master's supplies not coming up; the delay on Sunday morning, in consequence of Keyes' brigade not getting in position, the arrival of Johnson's reinforcements, the disaster in placing a battery a thousand yards in advance, mistaking a rebel regiment for a battery support, and failing to bring up the reserve at the critical time. But the losses at Bull Run were small, and the people rallied till the 10th of December; the roll was 195,435 men, with thirteen regiments not reported, and mostly intended for Burnside—all being under the command of Gen. McClellan. He then referred to Ball's Bluff, reading the orders to Divens and Col. Baker, showing that Baker supposed that 40,000 men were within twelve miles of him. There was no evidence of rashness on the part of Baker, except in exposing his own person. He quoted from the evidence of Major John Dix, who said that a very few men in reinforcement would have sufficed to drive off the enemy at Ball's Bluff, and this gallant officer offered to go if they would let him have a company with a hundred men. The enemy's batteries were in the woods, and it was difficult to tell what their strength was.

Here the Senate took a recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Conduct of the War--Ball's Bluff.

Mr. Chandler resumed his remarks on the conduct of the war. He read the testimony of several officers concerning the battle of Ball's Bluff to the effect that the reinforcements could easily have been sent by the way of Edward's Ferry. But Gen. McCall was ordered to fall back at the very time that Col. Baker was sent across the river, and no men were sent from Edwards' Ferry, though the distance was short. Gen. Stone swears that there never were any mounted guns between Edwards' Ferry and Ball's Bluff. The man who issued the orders must answer to God for the slaughter of brave men at that fight. After this wholesale slaughter the whole Army of the Potomac retired except in front of Washington.

He then read further testimony, showing that the Navy Department applied to the War Department for 4,000 men to hold Mathias' Point and keep open the Potomac, commencing such application as early as June, till in October it was agreed to send men. Vessels were gathered there by the Navy Department, but the troops were not sent at the appointed time, and the Navy Department could not find out the reason. The evidence further stated that the President assisted the Navy Department as much as he could with this plan, but Gen. McClellan objected, because he feared the arrangements for landing had not been made. Thus the nation was disgraced for months by the blockade of the Potomac, and the capital was besieged by a force, at no time half that of the United States.

In December the nation began to clamor for a movement, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War urged the necessity for such a movement. The President and Cabinet were in favor of some forward movement, and they were assured by Gen. McClellan that a move would be made very soon—that he never intended to go into winter quarters. And he did not.—Our brave men spent the winter in canvas tents.

At last in January, the President gave the order, forward! and those glorious events took place at Forts Donelson and Henry, Newbern, &c. The "do-nothing strategy" seemed to give way, and the weeks and days of spades and pickaxes to be over.

On the 22d of February the army of the Potomac was ordered to move, but it was not ready. At last, on the 10th of March, it did move under protest of its commander. On the 10th of March, that army numbered 230,000 men by the muster roll. They marched to Manassas, and the wooden guns of Centreville, and the enemy, less than 40,000, quietly moved away. The generals had voted not to advance on Manassas, but to leave the enemy there and sneak around by Annapolis.—Seven out of eight of these generals were appointed by the advice of Gen. McClellan. But the President and Secretary of War overruled this, and made the army move on Manassas. Why did not this magnificent army of 230,000 men at once march on Richmond? No one knows.—But at last McClellan divided his army and sailed for Fortress Monroe. The Committee on the Conduct of the War summoned Gen. Wadsworth, who swore that he had only 19,022 men left to defend Washington, with not a single gun mounted on wheels. A part of this force was new and undisciplined, and some nearly disorganized. He then read from the testimony of John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who testified that prior to the 5th of April, 120,000 men were first sent down to McClellan, then Franklin's division of 12,000 was sent, and on the 1st of June McCall's division of 10,000 more, and about that time 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and the last of June Shields' division of about 5,000—making a total of 158,000 men sent to Gen. McClellan prior to the engagements before Richmond. Mr. Tucker further testified that he did not know of any other troops which could have been sent to McClellan. Thus, it is shown that 158,000 of the best troops that ever stood on God's footstool had been sent to McClellan, and yet the treasonable press of the country are howling against the Secretary of War because he did not send reinforcements to McClellan. He read further from the testimony of Gen. Meigs, corroborating the statement of Mr. Tucker, and saying that he believed everything that McClellan had asked for had been promptly sent to him by the Government.

Mr. Chandler said that McClellan had lost more men in the trenches, five to one, than ever fell from the bullets of the enemy since the army went to Yorktown.

At last, when a small fraction of the army was shipped at Williamsburg, Gen. McClellan, at a long distance from the field of battle, wrote a despatch to the Secretary of War, stating that he should try to hold the enemy in check. But they were too fast for him. Then the road was open to Richmond, and all he had to do was to march out of the swamps and into Richmond. But he found the worst of the swamp he could, settled right down in the middle of it, and went to digging trenches. Ten thousand brave men were lost there by sickness. Then, after waiting for some time, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, and instead of following the enemy into Richmond, he found another swamp, and again commenced digging trenches, and waited till the enemy got all the reinforcements he could raise by impressment, and for the army from Corinth to come to his aid; and then the rebels attacked us, throwing their whole force on our right wing. But instead of reinforcing that position, a retreat was ordered, and this is called "strategy." We lost ten thousand men by digging trenches, and then left those trenches without firing a gun. The army was ordered to advance on our gunboats instead of on to Richmond.

Mr. Chandler, in conclusion, said he knew he would be denounced for making these disclosures; but he thought the country ought to know the facts. Only traitors and fools would denounce him.

THE REBELLION.

The Real Question.

A hundred voices are gabbling, gabbling, and their burden is—"We will not sacrifice the Union to the negro"—"We can't turn aside from the imperative duty of putting down the Rebellion to attempt the overthrow of Slavery"—"Wait till the Rebels are crushed out, and then we'll consider what is to be done for the slaves," &c., &c. O blind leaders of the blind! such of you as are not traitors at heart are obstinately, willfully darkened in mind. The question is not "What shall we do for the negro?"—not at all—nothing like it—but *Shall we let the despised, outraged, calumniated slaves help us save the Republic, or see the traitors triumph in its utter and final destruction?* That is the real question of the hour—will you answer it as patriots or as the accomplices of red-handed treason?

There are enough who will say as plainly as they dare—"Better let the Union go than have negroes help us save it." These are at heart with Jeff. Davis, and always have been. They never intended, and never desired, that the Rebellion should be put down, though they may have expected that it would somehow be bought off. They have been looking for a "reconstruction," whereby Slavery should secure new possessions, new privileges, new guaranties, and thereby be soothed into at least temporary loyalty and its votaries once more claim to be pre-eminently if not exclusively *Union* men. *That* delusion must be now dispelled. The Slave Power stands forth unchangeably, implacably disunion. It has ceased to palaver. It has drawn the sword and flung away the scabbard. It has discarded forever the Stars and Stripes. Henceforth it will have empire or the grave. You cannot soothe it. You cannot conciliate it. No depth of abasement will lure it back into a Union composed in part of Free States. It will not capitulate. It will not negotiate. It will conquer or die.

And it cannot be put down without Southern help. Its territory is too vast. Its forests are too dense. Its topography is too rugged. Its roads are too bad. The Union armies must have guides, scouts, spies, and warnings of ambuscades or cavalry dashes. Without them, our armies will melt away and vanish. We cannot hold, even if we could overrun, a vast empire wherein we have no friends. And in hardly any square mile of the Rebel territory do our Generals find whites disposed to guide, to warn, or in any manner aid them. Some would gladly do so, but they dare not. They know that death would be their portion if they did, even though it were delayed for months. The blacks of the South are instinctively for us wherever we will let them be. The whites are either against us or fear to declare in our favor, knowing how deadly is the hate and vengeance that Unionism on their part would provoke. Our only hearty Southern allies in the struggle before us are the life-long victims of our enemies, who have all to gain and nothing but worthless life to lose by the conflict.

We must have allies in the South—not merely well-wishers, but active co-operators. We might prefer the slaveholders, but they are our mortal foes. We would like the poor whites, but the slaveholders do *their* thinking. We have but Hobson's choice—the slaves or nobody. They will dig, cook, guide, scout, or fight for us if we will give them their freedom. What they want most is just what will signally weaken our enemies and cost us nothing.

"But how can we give liberty to men wholly in the power of our enemies?"—By assuring them that, on coming within our lines, they shall be welcomed to hospitality, employment, and freedom. All cannot come at once; but all will soon learn that liberty for them goes with the National flag, and will thus be supplied with a strong *motive* for escaping from the Rebels to us. All will not try to escape to us, nor all get away who try, but *some* will, and our enemies must thenceforth devote half their time and strength to keeping the rest back. The "fire in the rear" will be as annoying if not so formidable as that in their front.

Gen. McClellan writes to a friend in Washington that he has employed all the blacks who come to him, and wants more. Of course; but what *inducement* did he offer them? In what order or proclamation were the loyal slaves of Virginia exhorted to forsake their Rebel masters and find freedom and protection under the flag of the Union? Few negroes are so stupid as to doubt that any of our Generals would let them dig in our trenches, if they insisted on it—but *for what?* If their recompense was to be surrendered to their Rebel masters, to be whaled to death as poor Jack Scroggins was in Maryland, who can blame them for standing off?

Gen. Butler has had Five Thousand hearty negroes digging his cut-off in the Mississippi at Vicksburg. He might long since have had Fifty—yes, a Hundred Thousand—strong-armed, stalwart men, had he felt at liberty to call all slaves of Rebels to his aid. And he is very likely to need them ere long. Why not call them seasonably, offering them the cheap but priceless inducement of Freedom?

Men and brethren! we stand for the Union without conditions, and to the last. We know the cause is righteous, and that its defeat is our National ruin. We know that the time is at hand in which every one who is heartily for the Union will be openly for the means essential to its triumph. We do not fear that the right thing will not ultimately be done, but that it will be done too late. There should today be flying from every steeple, from every staff, a flag inscribed with the memorable words of Webster, "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Acting Master's Mate David T. Potter has been dismissed from the service, he having offered to pay John B. Murray of New York $50 to obtain the appointment of Acting Master.

Scenes on a Battle Field.

The scenes of the battle field, writes an army correspondent, are both touching and interesting. While the engagement goes on, and a man here and there falls, one wounded and another dead, the dead body is left lying in the position in which it fell, the soldier sometimes grasping his half-loaded musket and ramrod, or loaded and aiming as if to again discharge it; another dying after a few minutes' or an hour's consciousness, with hands clasped or a little keepsake lying upon his bosom, as if his last word and breath had been a prayer for the loved ones away.

The wounded, if their injuries are slight, are allowed to walk away, or, if more serious, one or two comrades lay down their arms and lead him off, until met by the stretcher-bearers, when they are laid upon the stretcher and taken to the ambulance in waiting in a protected spot, to take them to the place selected as a temporary hospital, where surgeons are in attendance to receive them. Here, then, come the trying scenes. The physician discriminates between those mortally wounded and those who will probably live, and the operations are affecting in the extreme.

One mortally wounded soldier asks: "Doctor, what do you think of my case, is it dangerous?" With a feeling which brings tears to the eyes of men of the stoutest hearts, the doctor replies, both for the surgeon and the spiritual adviser, that there is little or no hope, and the soldier closes his eyes for a few moments in despair, then rising, he looks earnestly for a sympathizing friend, and earnestly makes the same inquiry.

Major Barnum, of the 12th New York, was mortally wounded, and while lying breathing his last a friend asked him if he had any message, to which he replied: "Tell my wife that in my last thoughts were blended my wife, my boy and my flag." He asked of the physician how the battle went, and when told that it was favorable to us, he said "God bless the old fla—," and expired with the prayer finishing inaudibly with his closing lips. A braver officer never urged his men to gallantry.

I met one soldier with a ball through his leg and bleeding to death surely and rapidly. "Oh," said he, "what will Mrs. Ellis and Jennie do? Poor William is dead—how his mother and sister loved him. And he would not have enlisted if I had not. O dear, O dear!" And beseeching me to take a message to them, said: "Poor Mrs. Ellis; poor me, I have no mother and sister to weep for me; I might as well fight those wicked rebels as not."

Another, shot through the lungs, clasped a locket to his breast and moved his lips till I put down my ear and listened for his last breath: "You'll tell her, won't you?" Tell who or where I could not ask, but the locket was the picture of one who might be the wife, sweetheart or sister.

At one place apart from the rest men were carried to have legs and arms amputated. At three different times I saw parties of men carrying away the amputated limbs for burial. When the battle is over, details of men from each regiment go over the field and pick up and recognize the bodies of the dead, carrying them to a convenient place, and laying them face to the enemy, ready for burial.

"Bury Me be side My Mother"

Some time since we saw this touching request in the letter of a young officer in our army to his father. It was written on the eve of battle. After an expression of his feelings of solemnity, in the near prospect of an engagement, its perils and possible issues, he closed with the plaintive and affecting sentence: "Pray for me, and if I fall in battle, bury me beside my mother."

How deep and inextinguishable in the heart is the love of mother. This young man was but a boy when his mother died; years had passed since he knelt by her side in prayer and listened to her sweet pleadings with God for her child, yet those tones, and the thousand delicate touches of a mother's love, still lingered in his heart, and now, in the hour of peril, that image of his mother, growing dim with passing years, comes out as it once appeared in his childhood.

There are few hearts so incrusted by worldliness, or indurated by sin, as not to beat responsive to that name so dear to memory, so bright to hope! That name, the symbol of the divine tenderness, inspiring us with a love that we never blush to confess, and a veneration deep and permanent as life. How the nameless tokens of that earliest love weave themselves through all the brightness, through all the darkness, of our after life. Thousands who have been strong in trials and temptations and pure amidst the seductions of sin, can trace back the virtue of that hour to some sweet memory of childhood, some calm moment when they knelt beside a mother in prayer.

It is according to the order of nature that the power to love should be developed before the power to think. All things with us begin with a feeling, which gradually enlarges to an idea, and then takes the form of action. And hence the early awakening of the affections is more important than mental training.

Now the mother wakens earliest in the child the sentiment of love. Her bosom is its first paradise. Her embrace first unlocks the heart, and opens its mysterious depths. To her is given its first smiles. Her tones lull it to repose, and mingle with its dreams—with its very being. The mother's love with its gentle and countless ministrations, waken a responsive love in the child.

And this early bond of love is rarely if ever, broken. In the wanderings of after years—wanderings, it may be, in the dark ways of sin—this tie clings round his spirit drawing him back to the memories of childhood. Through years of sin, it may be, he sees that face of tenderness and love, which bent over the cradle, and thoughts of his mother touch the hard prodigal to tears.

We cannot fail to see how absolute the mother's power over the destiny of her child. She watches by the earliest springs of thought, and moulds their channels, and wields their courses. She awakens earliest in the child the sentiment of love and gives direction to the first budding of the immortal mind. She comes in contact with the infant spirit, when most plastic and ductile, before its nebulous thoughts and opening affections, and veering will, have chrystalized into character and her words and very life are interwoven with its destiny. In this view it has been justly said that the mother fore ordains the destiny of her child. Kant, speaking of his mother, said: "I shall never forget that it is she who caused to fructify the good which is in my soul." "The future destiny of the child," said he who has been called the Man of Destiny, "is always the work of its mother."

When we think of this relation of the mother to the child—with what a queenly power her love can forecast the new-born mind, and determine its destiny—we cannot but lift our heart to heaven that God would bless *three millions* of mothers in our land, in their holy and responsible trust. O, mothers, look to God for wisdom and grace to fulfill your stupendous mission to the church and the world! He who heard the prayer of Hagar in the wilderness will listen to your earnest cry for help. He who guided the destinies of her child will watch and conduct yours. You may not lead out an Ishmael upon the scene of life; you may not rear a Washington, and win the praise of coming generations; but you may raise a monument above the stars—"a soul led by your teachings and your prayers to God."

We have seen a touching incident, illustrative of this young soldier's request and of this deathless love of mother. It is that of a dying youth who, when his spirit was just plumed for its heavenward flight, grasped the hand of his weeping mother and with the last breath whispered:

"Oh, Mother, dearest mother,
Bury me by your side."

Even in death at the very gate of heaven almost in the hearing of celestial music there still lingered in the soul the memory of its cradle hymn that soothed its infant woe!

"*Oh, mother's love!* thus strong to fear
A seraph from on high:
Be faithful to thy trust and bear
Thy nurslings to the sky."

Lutheran Observer.

The Mind.

Of all the noble works of God, that of the human mind has ever been considered the grandest. It is, however, like all else created, capable of cultivation; and just in that degree as the mind is improved and rendered pure, is man fitted for rational enjoyment and pure happiness. That person who spends an existence without a realization of the great ends for which he was designed; without feelings a soaring of the soul above mere mercenary motives and desires; not knowing that he is but a portion, as it were of one vast machine, in which each piece has a part to perform; having no heart beating in common with those of his fellow men, no feelings in which self is not to live. His mind is shut in by a moral darkness, and he merely exists, a blank in the world, and goes to the tomb, with scarcely a regret.

Such things we have seen, and wondered at; wondered that mortal, endowed with so many noble qualities, and capable of the highest attainments of intellectuality, should slumber on through a world like ours, in which is everything beautiful, lovely and sublime, to call forth his energies and excite his admiration—a world, which affords subjects for exercising every living attribute with which we are gifted, and opens a scene of the richest variety to the mind and the heart, and of such a diversed character that we may never grow weary.

If, then, you would wish to *live*, in the true sense of the term, cultivate the mind; give vent to pure affections and noble feelings, and put not every thought and desire in self. Live for the good of your fellow men, and in seeking their happiness you will promote your own.

The Tax Bill.

The Federal Tax Bill which has become a law, and by which the people of the loyal States will soon be called upon to pay expenses incured by atrocious rebellion may be classified in a general way as follows: First, a license tax upon professions and business pursuits; second, a system of stamp duties, affecting nearly every species of legal documents and paper or form needed in the transaction of business, together with many manufactured products especially medicines; third, an excise duty upon large classes of articles of consumption, to be paid by the retailer; fourth a tax on manufactured articles, products, etc. to be paid by the manufacturers or producers on their gross receipts for or sale of the same—this includes advertisements inserted in newspapers, etc.; fifth, a duty on incomes of individuals, public officers, and others.

The law takes effect on the 1st of August, and the income tax provided for in it is to be levied on the 1st of May 1863, for the year from May 1st, 1862, to May 1st 1863. The direct tax imposed at the extra session of Congress, and which was to be in operation for three years, is suspended, unless renewed by Congress except, for the first year, which having gone into operation in most of the States, will have to be enforced in all. In Ohio this tax has been paid by the State.

The appointment of the following officers is authorized, viz: Collectors, assessors, deputy collectors, assistant assessors, and Inspectors. A collector and assessor are to be appointed by the President over each collection and assessment district, the number of which districts is not to exceed the number of representatives in Congress, except in the case of one or two States. A collection or assessment district will therefore embrace about the same extent, and contain about the same number of inhabitants as a Congressional district. The number of representatives in the present Congress is 178, in which number is not included any representative from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas.

Each collector is to receive as compensation for his services and those of his deputies, a certain commission on the amount of money collected, the total of which is limited to $10,000 per annum for each collector. This will give for the pay of collectors and their deputies, $1,780,000. Each assessor is to receive $3 per day when making preparations, issuing instructions, etc.; and $5 per day when engaged in the performance of the regular duties of his office. As the preliminary proceedings will occupy but little time, we may estimate the assessor's pay at $5 per day. The regular pay for each assessor will, then, be $1,565 per annum, as there are 313 working days in each year. That of assessors, $278,000.

In addition to this stated salary of $5 per day, assessors are to receive a commission of one dollar for each hundred names on the tax lists which they furnish to collectors. If we allow $25,000 as the number of taxable persons in each district, the commission will amount to $44,500. Assistant assessors are to receive a salary of $3 per day; their number is to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.—Suppose each assessor to appoint five assistants, the expenses of their salaries in each district will then amount to $4,695 per year, the total expense on this account to $835,710. The assistant assessors receive the same commissions as assessors. According to the estimate made above, the total of these commissions—assuming five assistants to be appointed for each district, will be $222,500.

Inspectors of liquors, etc., will receive a fee for their services from the owners of the goods inspected. If one Inspector be appointed for each district, and his yearly fees amount to $1,000, we shall have a total on this account of $178,000.

In addition to the expenses for officers' salaries as above estimated, there will be additional outlays for stationery, rent, fuel, etc., etc., which will probaby amount to at least $250,000 and that for advertising, etc., to at least as much more.

It is expected that the revenue derived from internal taxes will amount to $110,000,000. The cost of collecting this sum will therefore be, if the foregoing estimate is a correct one, about three and one-half per cent of the amount collected.—*Springfield Republic.*

Capt. E. Jones of the 7th Infantry, for being drunk while on duty as an officer of the day, has been cashiered, and therefore ceases to be an officer of the Army. Private Peter Fay, found guilty of absenting himself without leave from his post for one week, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit $10 per month of his pay for the same period.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

The President's Appeal.

Last March, President Lincoln submitted to Congress a proposition for compensating those Border States that should voluntarily adopt some feasible plan for either the gradual or the immediate emancipation of all the slaves within their limits. A resolution was adopted recommending to those States the propriety of immediate action. Some of the Representatives from the Border States refused to vote in favor of the resolution, believing that slavery was not in the way of the restoration of the Union.

Congress adjourned on the 17th inst., without having received any indication of a desire on the part of the people of those States to remove from their midst the obstacle that prevents a speedy termination of the war.

Before the gentlemen representing the loyal slaveholding population of the country returned to their homes, the President, feeling convinced of the necessity of *all* the loyal States presenting an unbroken front—united in interest,—all zealous and earnest for universal freedom—marching onward in one solid phalanx—called them together, and, appealing to their patriotism and their judgments, solicited their voices in commending to their constituents the immediate and gradual abolishment of slavery.

He does not distrust the loyalty of those people; on the contrary, he has most implicit confidence in their integrity and love of country. But he looks at it in this light: The Cotton States are almost ready to despair of success—the last ray of hope is in the Border States. Whilst slavery is a cherished institution in these latter States, the cotton confederates expect that their fellow slaveholders will grow tired of the war; withdraw from the old Union, and cast in their lot with them.

We think that by gradually removing slavery from the Border States, hope will die in the breasts of the rebels, and to save themselves from unutterable ruin, they will lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

A majority of the representatives from these States presented a written reply, stating that they are fearful of the plan,—that the apprehension of injury to their slave property has driven many hitherto loyal men in the Cotton States, to arms against the government. These members of Congress have consented to lay before the people the desires of the President. Among this majority, we find the names of Crittenden, Wickliffe, Garrett Davis, and Carlile, all of whom have great influence with their immediate constituents.

The minority, among whom are Jacob B. Blair and W. F. Willey, are anxious to testify their devotion to the Union by the sacrifice of every interest that militates against the cause of our country. If the abolishment of slavery is necessary to restore the Union to its pristine glory, let all the people say: Amen.

Love for the Slaves.

Great fellows, these Democrats! They now say a nigger is too good to work for the Union cause, too good to carry a musket and shoot and be shot at. White men must dig trenches, throw up breast works, and do all the hard work, while the niggers keep out of danger in idleness. For our part, we think a nigger is no better than a white man. He ought to work on fortifications, and stop bullets just the same as any body else.

Abolitionists Disloyal.

It is a common practice with a certain class of individuals in the North to rank the Abolitionists and Rebels together, saying that both are disloyal, and that both deserve extermination. The events of this war are hurrying us through every phase of opinion, and men a year ago who would scorn the imputation of being Abolitionists, now glory in the title. Let him whose brother or father has fallen on the field, say whether or not the anguish of his heart has not turned him into an Abolitionist? The logic of events is convincing more minds than the applications of reason.

This contest must be faced by all our energies, and whatever is at hand to lend us aid must be taken. If the negro can work beneath the warm sun of the South better than the white man, then justice to our race compels us to make him dig our trenches and throw up our earthworks.

But say you, "get him before you work him." Let it be understood by the enslaved negro that the price of his liberty is but the effort he makes to get away from his rebel master, and you will have thousands of Union men at work upon your fortifications whose constitutions are proof against the miasmas of Southern swamps. You will not only have them to do your work, but you will deprive their masters of the means of filling their purses and raising supplies for the war.

Four millions of field hands withdrawn from the Southern Rebel States will diminish their revenues in an incalculable ratio. Let the Confederacy by some magic art abstract from our fields and shops but two millions of our laborers and mechanics, and then see how it would affect us. Would the Southern people attempt to array themselves against each other because their government chose to avail itself of the services of two millions of our Northern farmers and mechanics? Because it was put into the power of their government to save their soldiers from the fatiguing labors of the camp, would the planters revolt and refuse to fight? Yet the Southern aristocrat, and even the Northern grandee, looks upon the laboring white man as greatly his inferior, as we regard the negro our inferior. You take this view of it, and you who are skeptic upon this subject will soon become practical Abolitionists—one whose theories will become subject to utility. Abolition must come. As you press home this war upon the rebels, in their flight they will leave behind their colored chattels. If you wish to avoid the exodus of blacks, recall your troops, and let the South alone. Let them build a Confederacy upon a black corner-stone, labelled with blood, in this wise:

"Erected to the memory of those who bled and died to strengthen the bonds and tighten the fetters of four millions of human beings and whose cries God heard, and hardening the hearts of the people, refused to send deliverance."

You who are constantly railing at Northern Abolitionists, pause and find, if possible, one acrimonious epithet for Southern rebels. Do you know John C. Breckinridge? If you do, say something bitter against *him*. You have wasted your breath in villifying *Sumner* and *Lovejoy* and others of the North, now stop and collect a little breath, and then at it again, pouring out your torrents upon Orr, Wise and Floyd.

Is it a greater crime to steal negroes from rebel masters, than to steal forts and ships and cannon from the United States?

The Bellefonte *Watchman*, a 'Democratic' organ, copies an article from a semi-rebel newspaper in Tennessee, in which the writer says that the shortest way to close the war would be to place President LINCOLN, his Cabinet and both Houses of Congress in one line, and Jeff. Davis, his Cabinet and Congress in another, and put in their hands pen, ink, paper, powder and bullets, then invite them either to sign *a treaty of peace*, or shoot at each other until all the parties would lie dead upon the field.

Such a writer deserves the gallows, and any one who copies and endorses such articles deserves to be drawn and quartered. Such men ought to preach moderation to Abolitionists, and lay treason at the door of him who desires to tear up this rebellion by the roots.

Good for Cambria!

We have reason to believe that the Surgeon General of the United States will recommend, in his next report, the establishment of a Permanent Military Hospital at Loretto Springs, in Cambria county.

We are rejoiced that Mr. BLAIR has so well succeeded in getting this measure in favor at Washington. There is perhaps no better site for such an institution in the whole country.

Calling Out the Militia.

The act passed by Congress for calling out the Militia, provides that the President may, at need, cause to be enrolled and put in service for a period not exceeding nine months at one time, all able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45 years of age—the number to be apportioned among the States according to their representative population; that in addition to the men he is already authorized to raise, the President may accept 100,000 volunteers for nine months, and every such volunteer shall have his first month's pay and a bounty of $25 in advance; that to fill up the existing regiments, he may accept volunteers for twelve months, who shall have $50 bounty, one half in advance, the other half when their time of service is up; that the President may establish and organize army corps at his own discretion; that a permanent military tribunal shall be established, and no sentence of death or penitentiary imprisonment shall be executed until approved by the President. The organization of army corps and cavalry regiments, so far as relates to number and grade of officers, is specified in the bill. But the great feature of the law is the authority given to the President to employ slaves for constructing intrenchments, performing camp service, or any other labor, or *any military or naval service* for which they may be competent; and that when any male slave, who owes service to a Rebel or to any one giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion, shall have been employed or done service for the Union, his mother, wife, and children shall forever thereafter be free, in case they owe service or labor to any person who has borne arms against the Union or adhered to or aided the Rebels. It won't take the news long to penetrate to every cotton plantation and rice swamp in the South, that service to the Union cause emancipates the wife, the child, and the decrepit old mother; and when the fact is fully understood, there will be a movement more dangerous to the Rebellion than all the bristling bayonets and iron-clad gunboats at the President's command.

Brownlow's Wonderful Book, Entitled

Sketches of the Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession; with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels, by W. G. Brownlow, Editor of the *Knoxville Whig*. 1 vol. 12mo. pp 458, with illustrations. Philadelphia: Geo. W Childs. Cincinnati: Applegate & Co.

Mr. Childs has brought out this book in a very handsome manner. It is well printed, well illustrated, and well bound. The author has a direct and unusually large interest in every volume sold. Already 80,000 copies have been disposed of, and as regards purchasers, "the cry is, still 'they come.'" The results, we hope and believe, will enable Mr. Brownlow to re-establish his newspaper literally as a power in the land, in his own old home at Knoxville, out of which himself and family were driven by the accursed tyranny of Secession. Such an organ will be equal to an army in that district.

We will order a copy for any one who may leave the price with us. Price $1,25.

People's State Convention.

Agreeably to the published card of the State Central Committee, the delegates to the People's State Convention met in the Representative Chamber at the Capitol, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., and were called to order by A. K. McClure, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee.

On motion of Morton McMichael, Esq., Hon. Thos. M. Marshall of Allegheny co., was chosen as temporary Chairman of the Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. Lowry, from the committee to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported for President, Hon. JOHN C. KNOX, with 31 Vice Presidents and 13 Secretaries.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McMICHAEL, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following.

Resolved, That the convention representing as it does the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania without distinction of party, reaffirms the sentiments embodied in the resolution adopted at a meeting of the loyal members of Congress at the national capital, July 12th, 1862, viz:

"That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; that to this end we envite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers and all who sympathise with their treason or palliate their guilt.

Resolved That we have continued confidence in the honesty, capacity and patriotism of President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers; that we approve the principles on which his policy, both foreign and domestic, have been conducted; that we sanction and sustain all the measures which he has found it necessary to adopt to guard the government against the assaults of traitors, their sympathisers and abettors; and that we esteem it eminently fortunate that in this most trying crisis of our cherished Union, we have at the helm of public affairs one so upright, temperate, prudent and firm as he has proved himself to be.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, marked, as it has been by extraordinary vigor in the discharge of all public duties, by untiring zeal in the cause of the country, and especially in recruiting forces for the national army, by enlarged and liberal care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the state, by a wise and prudent economy in the expenditures of the funds committed to his care, and by the unsparing devoteness of all its members, and in particular of the Governor himself, to the constant harrassing, complicated and novel labors which the exigencies of the great rebellion have imposed.

Resolved That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the U. States in this crisis; those who are loyal to its constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

Resolved, That the government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interferences with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, alike, non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be, its policy; that the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen that any attempt thus to intervene will meet a resistance unparalled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the republic.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and to accomplish these ends we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes, and our lives.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. David Wilmot, in the United States Senate, is manly, consistant and eminently patriotic, and we hereby endorse him as a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State.

The resolutions were read amidst great cheering, and being before the Convention for adoption, loud cries were made for Col. John W. Forney, who in response to the call rose and proceeded to address the Convention in a speech of thrilling eloquence.

When he had concluded, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. M'Clure the Convention proceeded to make the nominations

NOMINATION FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

On motion of Mr. Woods of Mifflin, Hon. Thos. E. Cochran was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Auditor General.

NOMINATION FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The Covention then proceeded to select a candidate for Surveyor General, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Wm. S. Ross, of Luzerne county.

P. Shannon of Alleghany county.

Jonathan E. Meredith, of Alleghany county.

Pending the ballotting, the names of Messrs. Shannon and Meredith were withdrawn, when on motion, the nomination of Mr. Ross was made unanimous

Mr Amey moved that the delegates proceed to name one gentleman from each Senatorial District to constitute the State Central Committee.

Mr. McClure offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved That a State Central Committee be appointed by the President of this Convention to consist of one member from each Senatorial District, with the additional members of Harrisburg, Lancaster and Pittsburg and four additional members in the City of Philadelphia.

After considerable debate,

The amendment of Mr McClure was disagreed to; and,

The question recurring on the original motion, it was agreed to, after being modified so as to authorize the President of the Convention to appoint the chairman of the committee.

A motion was made and agreed to that each member of the convention be taxed the sum of fifty cents to defray the necessary expenses.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to the Hon. John C. Knox, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this Convention.

In pursuance of the resolution, the members of the Convention then proceeded to name gentlemen from their respective Senatorial districts to form the State Central Committee, but as a number were not prepared to submit such names, it was directed that they should be handed to the President after the adjournment of the Convention.

The publication of the list, therefore, is withheld until it is completed.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Proclamation by Gov. Curtin.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

To sustain to government in times of common peril, by all his energies, his means, and his life, if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited. Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes.—We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by adjoining States. The constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of the legislation, and do not desire to throw on the treasury of the commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves. The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them and make victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis as it may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably, so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died, defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places filled. Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of government, of order, and of common nationality! One earnest struggle, and peace will again dawn upon us, as a happy, prosperous and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPORTIONMENTS.

Adams county 2 companies, Allegheny 15 companies, Armstrong 1 company, Beaver 2 companies, Bedford 2 companies, Berks 6 companies, Blair 2 companies, Bradford 5 companies, Bucks 5 companies, Butler 3 companies, Cambria 2 companies, Carbon 2 companies, Chester 6 companies, Centre 2 companies, Clarion and Forest 2 companies, Clinton 1 company, Clearfield 1 company, Columbia 1 company, Crawford 2 companies, Cumberland 2 companies, Dauphin 5 companies, Delaware 2 companies, Erie 5 companies, Elk and McKean, 1 company, Fayette 1 company, Franklin and Fulton 5 companies, Greene 1 company, Huntingdon, 2 companies, Indiana 2 companies, Jefferson 1 company, Juniata 1 company, Lancaster 8 companies, Lawrence 2 companies, Lebanon 2 companies, Lehigh 2 companies, Luzerne 7 companies, Lycoming 3 companies, Mercer 2 companies, Mifflin 1 company, Monroe and Pike 1 company, Montgomery 5 companies, Montour 1 company, Northampton 3 companies, Northumberland 2 companies, Perry 1 company, Philadelphia 50 companies, Potter 1 company, Schuylkill 5 companies, Snyder 1 company, Somerset 2 companies, Sullivan and Wyoming 1 company, Susquehanna 2 companies, Tioga 3 companies, Union 1 company, Venango 1 company, Warren 2 companies, Washington 3 companies, Wayne 2 companies, Westmoreland 3 companies, York 3 companies.

Important from Pope's Army.

Descent on the Virginia Central Railroad.

The Track Destroyed 35 Miles from Richmond.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL AMMUNITION AND STORES.

Important Despatch from General Pope.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WARRENTON, July 21, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The cavalry expedition I directed General King to send out on the 19th inst. has returned. They left Fredericksburg at seven o'clock P.M. on the 19th, and, after a forced march during the night, made a decent upon the Virginia Central Railroad, at Beaver Dam Creek, twenty-five miles west of Hanover Junction and thirty-five miles from Richmond.

They destroyed the track for several miles, together with the telegraph line, burned up the railroad depot, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property and brought in a captain, who was in charge, as a prisoner.

The whole country around was thrown into a great state of alarm. One private was wounded on our side.

The cavalry marched eighty miles in thirty hours. The affair was most successful, and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his troops.

As soon as the full particulars are received I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

A Field Thoroughly Cultivated.

We regret to state that one of our oldest colporteurs, Mr. Jonathan Focht, who for nearly seventeen years has labored in Blair and Huntingdon counties, Penn. has been compelled to leave the service, having moved to the North-west. During the whole of this time, Mr. Focht has confined himself to these two counties, where, through his acquaintance with the people, and his faithful devotion to the work, he has succeeded in making a wide circulation of the Society's valuable publications. His statistics show that he has made 34,116 family visits, sold books to the amount of $15,789,62, and distributed gratuitously publications to the value of $1,104 92, having thus been enabled to place in the homes of his field about *seventy thousand* volumes of the choicest religious literature.

In his last letter he says, "I can scarcely go into a house where I do not find some books that I have sold to them; at the same time there is yet much to be done in supplying the families.

The need and demand is perpetual. Something is always wanted. New families are starting up, or some want a particular book because a neighbor has one. In my view, colportage is an indispensable institution to the preservation of our land. Many families would be without books were it not for the American Tract Society. Many have told me that they did not know where else to go for the books wanted in their families and in the Sabbath-schools. The Tract Society is an institution for the poor, the destitute and distressed. I have seen families that had no other books but the Tract publications. I often think what a destitution there would be in these two counties, were it not for the publications I have circulated here."—*American Messenger.*

Family Courtesy.

Family intimacy should never make brothers and sisters forget to be polite and sympathizing to each other. Those who contract thoughtless and rude habits toward the members of their own family, will be rude and thoughtless to all the world. But let the family intercourse be true, tender and affectionate, and the manners of all uniformly gentle and considerate, and the members of the family thus trained will carry into the world and society the habits of their childhood. They will require in their associates similar qualities, they will not be satisfied without mutual esteem, and the cultivation of their best affections; and their own characters will be sustained by that faith in goodness which belongs to a mind exercised in pure and high thoughts.

GEN. MCCALL'S capture is thus explained by himself, in a letter to his wife: He had posted one of his divisions in a particular locality and during his absence it was moved without his orders or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a rebel regiment, and it being dark he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded and carried to General Lee's headquarters as a prisoner of war.

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.

At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.

At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.

At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.

" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

A CAMP MEETING will be held near Birmingham, to commence on the 15th of August next.

☞ Senatorial Conferees have been elected throughout this District. It is proposed that they convene in Tyrone city about the first day of August.

☞ On Saturday last, the 19th inst., the first regiment under the new call, arrived in Washington city from Vermont. Good for the Green Mountain boys.

The 62d Illinois Regiment has since arrived in Washington.

ARRESTED.—O. Barrett and Thomas C. MacDowell were arrested on Monday last, on the complaint of George Bergner, editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, on a charge of libel, and bound over to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions in the sum of five thousand dollars. General Roumfort appeared for them as surety. U. J. Jones was also arrested and held to bail on a charge of writing libellous articles for Barrett & McDowell.

☞ The 'Democrats' of this county have called a nominating Convention, to be held the second week of Court. Delegates are to be elected on the 2d day of August, to meet on the 6th. If Hugh A. Caldwell should succeed in securing a nomination from his friends in that Convention, and no Republican should run, he will most likely be elected for the third term, and remain in office nine years, if he should live so long.

☞ George Plack, of this place, died on Tuesday last, aged 42 years. He served in the three months' service, and afterwards joined Company M, under Capt. Crozier, of the 62d Pa. Reg't. He took a fever, and was some months in the hospital, after which he returned home on Easter Sunday. He continued sick until relieved by death. He was buried on Wednesday, in the Lutheran grave yard, after the usual service by the Rev. Mr. Schindler.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1862.

A. M. Lloyd, John Dean and John Cress well, Jr., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I called this morning on the Surgeon General with your application for the transfer to Hollidaysburg of sick and wounded soldiers. He said that he has now 15,000 beds vacant, and that in no case have they allowed the sick and wounded to be transferred to other hands, though they are in daily receipt of many such humane and honorable offers as are made by the citizens of Hollidaysburg.—He said if they would at any time be compelled to resort to private aid, that our region of the country presented such natural advantages as to make its selection for that purpose very desirable.

Very respectfully,

SAM'L S. BLAIR.

Gov. Curtin made application to the Surgeon General, backed by the entire Congressional delegation from this State, for the removal of the sick and wounded Penna. soldiers to the regularly established hospitals in the State, but the application has not yet received a favorable reply.—The Government is averse to distributing the patients over the country, on account of the difficulty and confusion in getting them to the regiments after they become convalescent, and because there are ample accommodations in the regular Government Hospitals.

☞ The *Standard* says *one* of the most important of the 'Democratic' resolutions adopted at Harrisburg, is taken from the Chicago Platform. If so, it has truly got into very bad company.

We suppose the others were taken from the Charleston Platform.

☞ The one dollar Treasury Notes authorized by the late act of Congress, will be put in circulation in about a couple of weeks.

Earnest war men in Washington now profess themselves entirely satisfied that the President has resolved on the policy which will entirely satisfy the country.

The President said to-day that he was done throwing grass at the rebels, and henceforth he proposed trying stones. It is believed that he will silently but firmly inaugurate a stringent policy in the whole manner of dealing with and prosecuting the war.

Mr. Wickliffe and Mallory's Kentucky Kitchen Cabinet has utterly lost its power with the President. They made an insulting reply to his earnest appeal for emancipation, and that ends their influence.

It is considered certain that the President will authorize arming slaves, as Hunter is doing, wherever the climate will render it necessary, and that large masses of them will be speedily in the armies in more Northern localities.

OUR TROOPS.—We are glad to discover in our people a full determination to raise Blair county's share of the new troops ordered. On Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, an adjourned patriotic meeting is to be held in Altoona. Capt. Jacob Higgins is doing a good business in the way of enlisting in Williamsburg, and Lieut. Hopkins and M. H. Jolly are doing the same in Tyrone. Indeed our whole county is in quite a stir, and soon our boys will again be on the march in defence of our common country. Let every one, by his voice and his action, get at the good work.

"The Whig does not seem to like the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention. The fact is, they are too true to the Union and the Constitution to please any Black Republican Abolitionist."—*Standard.*

They are *too true*, to say one word against Jeff. Davis. They will meet with a hearty response throughout all his domain.

☞ Edward Shoemaker, Jr., of Ebensburg, had his foot dreadfully lacerated at a circular saw-mill. Amputation will probably be necessary.

To the Patrotic Ladies of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport:

Mrs. T. Banks has received a letter from Gen. R. C. Hale, Q. M. G, of Pennsylvania, in which he says Hospital Stores are needed and will be gladly received at his Department and forwarded by him to the different Hospitals wherever most needed. He says:—"Bandages, Lint; Pillows, Slips, Towels, Fruits, and Delicacies, indeed every thing that kindness suggests (except clothing) will be needed.

All ladies desirous of contributing to the comfort of our brave and suffering soldiers are requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. T. Banks, on Friday evening 25th inst., at 6 o'clock.

From Washington.

The Recent Rebel Engagement off Vicksburg.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Navy Department to-day received the following dispatch:

CAIRO, *via* CHICAGO, July 21.—The rebel gunboat Arkansas, armed with twelve rifled 68-pounders, came out of the Yazoo river on Tuesday. She encountered first the Tyler, Carondelet and ram Lancaster. After a running fight of ten minutes, the Carondelet closed with the rebel, when both vessels grounded, fighting side by side. The rebel, being outside, succeeded in getting off. The Tyler steamed ahead, and maintained a running fight until the fleet was reached. Our transports, being in range, an effectual fire from our gunboats was prevented, and the Arkansas succeeded in getting to Vicksburg, under the shelter of their batteries, to all appearance much injured. The total Union loss was 27 killed and wounded. Among these are the engineer and pilot of the Tyler. Farragut's entire fleet was below Vicksburg. Only slight damage was done to our vessels.

(Signed) GEO. D. WISE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

From Missouri.

FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS.

The Rebels Badly Whipped

Hudson, Mo., July 21.

Information has reached here that Col. McNiel, with a detachment of Federal troops, had a fight with Porter's band of guerillas near Memphis, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss fifteen killed and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater, twenty three being left dead on the field.

Col. Stacy, a notorious marauder of that section is among the killed. Col. McNeil is still in pursuit of Porters band.

THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Memphis, says that on the night of the same day the Arkansas succeeded in running through our fleet, Com. Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her.

His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring broadsides into her as they passed.

The rebels acknowledge one seven-inch steel pointed shot went through her, but assert that this was the only damage sustained. A reconnoisance that morning showed she had underwent repairs, but did not appear in any danger of sinking.

The New Commander-in-Chief

Executive Mansion, July 11, 1862.—Ordered That Major Gen. Henry W. Hallack be assigned to command the whole land force of the United States as General-in-chief and that he proceed to this city as soon as he can with safety to the positions and operations within the Department now under his special charge.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Couldn't somebody inveut a soap to enable mammas to get their daughters off their hands.

Union County Committee.

Gaysport—Joseph Smith, (Chairman.)
Antis—David Henchey.
Altoona—N. W, H. C. Dern.
Do E. W., C. R. McCrea.
Do W. W., Jacob Good.
Allegheny—D. C. Gibboney.
Blair—Samuel Confer.
Catharine—John Clark, Jr.
Frankstown—Harvey Stewart.
Freedom—Frazer Harlan.
Greenfield—Paul Mauk.
Hollidaysburg—W. W., Joseph Irwin.
Do E. W., John McClure.
Huston—David Aurandt.
Juniata—John F. Beegle.
Logan—William Johnston.
Martinsburg—Jacob Graffius.
Taylor—William Shiffler.
Tyrone—Samuel Morrow.
Tyrone City—Samuel Berlin.
Snyder—Robert Waring.
Woodberry—James M. Johnston.
N. Woodberry—Samuel Schriver.

Appointed by the President of County Convention.

June 18, 1862. MARTIN BELL.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Therefore let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 228

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other Medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the Soldier exposed to Wounds, Sores, Fevers and Bowel Complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 229

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Loyd & Henry, produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 24, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,00@5,25
Extra " "	4,75@5,00
Superfine,	4.50@4,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,05
Red " "	1,00
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@55
Butter per pound,	12
Eggs per dozen,	12
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	8,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5.75
Corn,	57 @ 58

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Beegle, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Bedford, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM S. BEEGLE,

July 19, 1862—6t. Executor.

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,

June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace Newry, Blair county, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents

OF THE

GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

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Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

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FREEDLEY & CO.,
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PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

$30. **Employment!** $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to me, on the Estate of John M'Guire, late of Altoona, dec'd, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will make them known without delay to

CATHARINE M'GUIRE,
Administratrix of Jno. M'Guire, dec'd. Barnettstown, Huntingdon county, Penna.

May 31 1862, —7t

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm; that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24-2m] 831 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c.. &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7-3m.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M Inquire of the Editor.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia	6.50 A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50 "
Pittsburgh	6.50 "
Western Way	6 50 "
Altoona	6.50 "
Bedford	9.00 A. M.
Duncansville	9.00 "
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	6.15 P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15 "
Pittsburgh "	6.15 "
Altoona "	6.15 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.00 A M.
Harrisburg "	9 00 "
Pittsburg "	9.00 "
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P. M.
Eastern Way	8. P. M.
Altoona	"

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24-2m. New York.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.

May 8, 1862.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

From the Democratic Standard.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg,

On Monday, the 28th day of July next,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following property, viz:

All the right, title and interest of Jonathan D. Leet, in and to that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of Allegheny and Penn streets, thence along said Penn street 110 feet to a lot owned by Wm. Williams; thence along said lot in a westerly direction and parallel with said Allegheny street 110 feet to a five foot alley; thence along said alley and parallel with said Penn street 110 feet to Allegheny street; thence along said Allegheny street 110 feet to the place of beginning—being parts of lots No. 197 and 198 in the plan of said borough.—Having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling, one double two story frame dwelling house, two frame stables and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. D. Leet.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jesse Wingate in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land situate near the east end of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in Blair township in the county of Blair, containing twenty-two acres and twenty eight perches more or less, bounded by the Pennsylvania Canal feeder, the Juniata river and lands of Solomon Wertz, being the same piece or parcel of land awarded and decreed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to Wm. Henderson Moore.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jesse Wingate in and to all that lot and a half of ground situate on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Montgomery streets, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting ninety feet on Mulberry street and extending back along Montgomery street one hundred and eighty feet to Strawberry alley, being the eastern half of lot No. 17 and the whole of lot No 18 in the old town plot of said borough, having thereon erected a large two story brick Tavern house, a frame stable and ice house and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jesse Wingate.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. K. Piper in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Gaysport, Blair county, fronting 120 feet on Bedford street and extending back from said street along Newry street one hundred and ninety feet to an alley; thence along said alley 45½ feet to lot of Mrs. Longnecker; thence along said lot 180 feet to Bedford street; having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and a frame stable

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. K. Piper.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John N. Hamilton in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Altoona, in Blair county, fronting 50 feet on Rebecca street and extending back 120 feet to an alley; being lot No. 2 in block K in the general plan of said borough; and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John N. Hamilton.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Bernard Kerr in and to all that certain lot or parcel of ground situate in the borough of Altoona and fronting fifty feet on Main street and extending back 110 feet to Main alley, being lot No. 13 in block J in the general plan of said borough of Altoona, and having thereon erected a two story brick house and 2 two story frame buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Bernard Kerr.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of William McCauley in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Logan township, Blair county, containing 130 acres more or less, bounded on the east by lands of Peter Emfield and John Hutchinson, and on the north by lands of John Coleman, and on the west by lands of John Hamilton, and on the south by lands of Samuel Haggerty and others, having thereon erected 2 two story log dwelling houses, a frame barn and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and William McCauley's interest in the same to be sold.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Ludwig Newhouse in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Antes township, Blair county, bounded by lands of Thomas Shaw, John Hershey and lands formerly of J. M. Confer, and by the lots in the town plot of Fostoria, being the same piece or tract of land purchased by the said Ludwig Newhouse from John P Anderson, containing 105 acres more or less, and not including any part thereof laid out in town lots.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Fostoria, Blair county, fronting 50 ft on the Penna. R. R. and extending back 193 feet to other lands of Defendant, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

ALSO,

All those two other certain lots of ground situate in the town of Fostoria, Blair county, fronting each 50 feet on the Penna. Railroad and running back 193 feet to other lands of Defendant.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Ludwig Newhouse.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Nancy McFarland in and to all that certain piece or tract of land situate in Snyder township, Blair county, containing one hundred acres more or less, bounded by lands of Robert McFarland on the west, and by lands of E. H. Iseet on the east, and by lands of John McFarland on the south, and by lands of Wm. M. Lyon & Co. on the north; having thereon erected a two story log house and a one and half story log house, and a log cabin barn.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nancy McFarland.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm Robeson in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Snyder township, Blair county, containing about one hundred acres more or less, bounded on the east and west by lands of Bald Eagle Furnace, on the north by lands of Shoenbergers, and on the south by lands of Geo. Black, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Robeson.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of O. E. Crissman in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Tyrone township, in Blair county, bounded by lands of Philip Bridenbaugh, deceased, on the north, by lands of John Fleck, deceased, on the west, by lands of Jacob Fleck, sr., on the south, and by lands of Jos. Crawford on the south and east; containing one hundred and forty three acres more or less, and having thereon erected a large frame dwelling house and a log and frame barn.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of O. E. Crissman in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Tyrone township, Blair county, containing about 255 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, and having thereon erected one saw mill and one dwelling house and stable, being part of a larger tract of land, bounded on the east by lands of Leonard Hostler, on the south by lands of John Orr, on the east by lands of Jesse Moore, and on the north by Brush Mountain.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of O. E. Crissman.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of David Yingling in and to all those two certain lots of ground situate in Williamsburg, Woodberry township, Blair county, fronting 50 feet each on Front street and running back one hundred and seventy-five feet to an alley, bounded on the south by a lot of Henry Winters and north by lot of Henry Ally, having thereon erected one two story frame dwelling house and frame stable.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of David Yingling in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Catharine township, Blair county, containing one hundred acres more or less, bounded on the east by lands of Mrs Hewit, on the west by lands of Geo. W. Roller, and on the south by the Juniata river, about 70 acres of which are cleared, improved and cultivated, being the same tract of land that the said David Yingling purchased by articles of agreement from Joshua H. Roller.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Yingling.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Benjamin F. Gibbony in and to all that certain two story plank house or building situate in the borough of Martinsburg and fronting on Main street leading from east to west thirty six feet and extending back eighteen feet, with an additional wing of fourteen feet by fifteen feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilege appurtenant to said building.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benj. F. Gibbony.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Edwin F Shoenberger, Trustee of Maria M. Shoenberger, his wife Sidney Shoenberger and John K and George Shoenberger, in the following described property, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, known as the "Gap Furnace" property, and consisting of all that portion of a certain tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of George McKee, deceased, and afterwards to Edwin F. Shoenberger, lying and being west of the Roaring Spring Creek, together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, and all the ways, water right, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, also with all the iron ore in and on and upon the lands of the late Dr. Peter Shoenberger then or at the making of a certain deed by said Dr. Peter Shoenberger to Edwin F. Shoenberger, situate and lying on the western side or slope of Dunning's Mountain, beginning at a line running from the southern extremities of the said described property to the summit of said mountain: thence northward to McKee's Gap, and thence northward and passing the Dry Gap to a cove called the Loop, including the same and entire privilege to dig, raise and mine the said ore and haul the same away; also the privilege of taking from the other lands of the said Peter Shoenberger the necessary timber for mining purposes, and also the right and privilege of taking limestone from the lands of said Dr. Peter Shoenberger wherever it may be found most convenient and best qualities; also the privilege of using the stables on the north side of said Roaring Spring Run for teams, not to exceed three in number, and all the rights and privileges conveyed by Joseph Kemp, trustee, &c., to John R. and Thomas McFarlane by deed bearing date July 5th, 1858; recorded in Deed Book I, pages 325, 326, 327 and 328.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee, &c.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones in and to all those two certain tracts of land lying and being partly in Blair county and partly in Cambria county in the State of Pennsylvania, one of which said tracts was surveyed the 22d day of June A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth to Wm. McDougall, and the other of which was surveyed the 23d day of June A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by said commonwealth to John Gray, containing together eight hundred acres (more or less) on which there are coal banks open and in working order; having thereon erected one blacksmith shop, one tool house and one small office

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Dr. J. T McVey in and to all those two certain lots of ground situate on the corner of Logan and Clearfield streets in the Borough of Tyrone, in Snyder township, Blair county, fronting one hundred and twenty feet on Logan street and extending back on Clearfield street one hundred and sixty feet to an alley; having thereon erected a large double two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. J. T. McVey.

SAM'L McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, July 9.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c, including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

A LOT of sawed Hemlock Railing, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

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DR J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them May 3-1—28.

TURNIP SEED.

EARLY White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf,
Early White Flat Norfolk,
Early Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf,
Long White French,
Long Yellow Swede,
Round Russia, or Ruta Baga,
Dale's Hybrid.

The subscribers will forward, by mail, one half pound of either of the above named varieties of turnip seed, postage paid, on the receipt of 36 cents in postage stamps

ROGERS & GEST,

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E. C. DUNMIRE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny st., opposite the old Post Office. June 21

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

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Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

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Particularly adapted to the

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NEW BOOK,

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of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

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FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

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JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—y.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No 1 Spruce Street, N Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

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For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON. Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1—25

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

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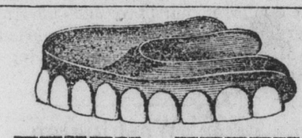
October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

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Hollidaysburg Nov. 15, '861

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Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.

Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

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COAL.

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(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

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WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

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Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	Jos. Kemp.
Frankstown,	A. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	James Spang.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

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	Salary.
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Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec of Interior.	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B Taney, of Md.,	Chief Justice,		6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga.,	Associate Justice,		6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. . Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah M. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.

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'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

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